score of wretched outlaws, whose worthiest in-

here, confronting our falsehood, and arraigning as before the bar of the world for base disobefience to the truth of our own standard! It pitiable-like the slavish submission, and the vailing resistance; but the heart turns away sick from the sight of that accursed compulsion which is upon us to crush the worm turning under our heel. A man upon the scaffold, to whom we have left no choice but slavery or death, brutal degradation or what our false system makes a crime, is revolting-it infernal.

Shall we have a public execution, to provoke the scorn and hate of Heaven and earth? earth? Must we make criminals to-day, that a better day may have martyrs to preach, and their blood for baptism? The American Republic hang one man for shooting another in defence of his freedom, his more than life! Must we this? And must we find a justification for it, not in truth, not in reason, but in our own wretched necessities, obeying a craven fear, and serving a sordid interest, not following a great principle and advancing a vital truth? appose we must. For, if we let these

litical despotisms of the Old World mbling at the very sound of our name. The oppressed of Europe look to us as the hope of their redemption. We are carrying all the blessings of a high civilization over the whole American Continent. We are demonstrating the capacity of the People for selfgovernment, and opening the world to the light of this truth, and confirming all men in ts faith, and-Heaven help us! we are as busy and as anxious, crushing a handfull of poor and as anxious, crushing a handfull of poor negroes, whom we have ourselves lifted into so much manhood as compels them to resist our wrong as if we were the pettiest little Ducal despotism that shelters itself under the patron-age of Russia!

guilt that clutches the hearts of the wrongdoers, and occasions all this alarm, all this turbulence of zeal. Real strength is steady; weakness irritated falls into convulsions; and the nation is bent now upon making itself spectacle for men to

" Admire, exult, despise, laugh, weep, For here there is such matter for all feeling." SENIOR.

NEW MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SANTA FE. August 18, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: After an almost unprecedented drought of eight or nine months, a kind Providence has once more "opened the windows of heaven," and for about two weeks past we have heaven," and for about two weeks past we have been cheered by daily genial showers, with an occasional torrent. Last night was one of the grandest plays of the elements I ever witnessed, and appearances to-day indicate that it was the "clearing-up shower." We may not have another such rain again till this time next year, for our "early and latter rains" usually come all in a pile. The crops will be much better than was anticipated a few weeks since, though in this valley the rain came too late to benefit the wheat. Corn, however, will be much improved. wheat. Corn, however, will be much improved. I hardly know what we shall do for breadstuff. as the wheat crop will be very deficient, and there is no American flour in market that can be had for either love or money. I have known \$25 per hundred pounds to be offered within a few days past for good American flour, but it ould not be had even at that. Other articles of food are more plentiful, and consequently more reasonable. We have Mexican strawberries (very much like the raspberries of the very diminutive species of apples, not bad in flavor, but not much larger than a good-sized persimmon or crab-apple. I have no doubt but that very good fruit might be raised here, with hemselves. Green corn and muskmelons make up about our vegetable variety at this make up about our vegetable variety at this season, unless I should add onions. In the latter article, I have never seen this Territory and Old Mexico strassed, or even equalled. Onions are sometimes brought from Chihuahua to this place, as I have been informed, of a size almost

rendezvous at St. Domingo, about 30 miles southwest of this place. They leave to-morrow morning for the Navajoe country. The movements of Col. Sumner since his arrival have created a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people. His course of policy (though I believe he acts under positive instruction from headquarters, without any discretionary covers.) tionary powers) is universally condemned; and what appears to me the worst feature in the whole is, that not a single officer of the army with whom I have conversed upon the subject has confidence in him. True, they are rather officer, where the rule of discipline is as rigid as that of the army, but it requires no superior discernment to tell what the feeling is. No one, I believe, is disposed to doubt Col. Sumner's courage or goaheadativeness, but the want of confidence is in his judgment. It is not diffistart upon this Navajoe expedition with no lit-tle misgiving as to its results. Indeed, the ex-pedition, I think, may be set down as at least a problem yet to be worked out to a successful result. Should it fail of a successful issue, no one can venture to predict the results further than that the Territory will be in a more precarious condition than it has ever been since the conquest. Hence, you will readily conceive that the movements of the army will be looked

to with intense interest.

The removal of the headquarters of the army from Santa Fe to the Moro river has occasion ed much dissatisfaction both in the army and among our citizens. The question of its policy or impolicy I leave for others to decide. Colonel mner and the Governor, I believe, cannot pull in the same traces, or even the same way. In this matter I should certainly think Sumner in the wrong, provided he is acting upon his own responsibility. If he acts, in all his policy, unr positive instructions, he is not of course cen trable. But should the Colonel make a suc cessful expedition to the Navajoe country, it will of course atone for many sins now laid at his door. If, however, he should make a failure.

his sine will be unpardonable.

I intimated in my last letter that H. N. Smith would likely be brought out in opposition to Major Weightman; but as Captain Reynolds has refused to withdraw his name, neither Smith nor any other would enter upon the course, with only certain defeat before them. The issue is now made The issue is now made up between Major W and the Captain. Some of the Captain's friends and the Captain's Friends appear to be sanguine of his success, though I think he will be badly beaten. There are no Whig and Democratic parties, proper, here. Several of the appointments by the Governor have been Democrats, and some of his most zealous and influential supporters are Democrats. On the other hand, this has driven Whigs and Democrats of the opposition together. Whigs and Democrats of the opposition together and so the parties stand Governor and Opposi

g "all the world and the rest of mankind" a relation to New Mexico. He declares, in his affalo speech, that "there is not the shining to of an African" in New Mexico or Utah.

[Mr. Webster knows no better than this, he

at a fair price.

No less than four or five of this class have

been taken back to slavery in the States since my arrival here. Others are still held in a state my arrival here. Others are still held in a state of slavery here. Whatever may be the inter-ested statements coming up to Washington from certain quarters, these are the facts, as known, perhaps, to every individual in Santa Fe. And upon the knowledge of these facts I pronounce the statement of Mr. Webster, in his Buffalo speech, as utterly untrue. I can assure Mr. Webster and others that within a week past advertisements were posted up about this city, offering \$100 reward for an escaped negro, claimed as a slave, who was arrested, and hurried out of the Territory without the formality While Congress, in its zeal to even of a trial. protect the slaveholder, has attempted to throw open the Territory to the introduction of slaves, she has, in the organic law given to us, made no provision for the security of those unfortubeings who may be claimed as such True, in some cases, the writ of habeas corpus might be served, but under the present "fugi-tive law" even that safeguard is swept away. A man may snatch away secretly any negro in the Territory, however indisputable his right to freedom, and bring him off to Southern slavery, without any one having the opportunity of ap-plying the habeas corpus and then he may snap his fingers at all the officers of the law when his victim is secure, for there is no kid-napping law to take hold of him.

As to what Mr. Webster says about the im-

possibility of slavery ever existing either in this or Utah Territory, because it can never be made profitable, it is all shallow sophistry. Tell me, where was slavery ever profitable? Can Mr. Webster look over the census tables of our country; can be look over the blasted Paradise of the carth leaves and the look over the blasted Paradise. An honest mistake or an inevitable evil would so far justify themselves as to leave us our courage and confidence; but there is a conviction past ages—and point to a single instance, of any past ages—and point to a single instance, of any importance, where slavery has ever been profitable? And yet, has it ceased to exist—has it ceased to push its conquests or enlarge its domain, because it was unprofitable? Nonsense! Slaveholders do not push their conquests for pecuniary ends though Mr. Webster may see no higher and nobler end to live for, as would really seem to be the case from many of his elaborate speeches. Slaveholders push their conquests for the purpose of securing political power and ascendency, independent of pecuniary loss or gain in the operation. At least this ary loss or gain in the operation. At least this is the case to a great extent. Said General Bradford, of Mississippi, to me, during a trip down the Ohio river about a year ago, "If there is one lesson in geography which gain of the North have learned, it is the geography of a dime!" One would suppose, from reading some of Webster's speeches, that he never had studied any other. Mr. Webster's Buffalo speech reminds me very forcibly of Esau, after he had sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, pleading with his father for a blessing: "And Esau said unto his father, Hast thou but one blessing, my father? bless me, even me, one blessing, my father? bless me, even me, also, O my father!"

lso, O my father!"
Bishop L'Amy and suite arrived here on the 9th, and were received with a demonstration on the part of our citizens, something like what we might expect on the entrance of a triumphal warrior. Cerainly, if the Bishop is the true representative of the church militant, he was not on this occasion without "weapons of warfare" at hand, albeit they were of rather a "carnal" nature. Of course I do not mean to reflect upon the Bishop by these remarks, as I reflect upon the Bishop by these remarks, as I on the part of our citizens, something like what suppose the whole arrangement was made without his knowledge. I have called upon the Bishop, and find him quite an affable and in abundance, plums, apricots, and a gentlemanly man. He promises much in the minutive species of apples, not bad in way of reform, but he will find he has an Augean stable to cleanse, before he gets through the work of purification, even with the clergy. The Bishop leaves, I believe, in a short time, amed, the plums and strawberries grow in a I know not what the nature of his mission since he arrived here, refusing to surrender the jurisdiction of this Territory, and stating that Pope. How much truth there may be in this rumor I cannot say; but if like most rumors, it is rather questionable in character.

The city election came off on the second

chosen Mayor. Eight Councilmen were elected. The act of incorporation passed by the late Legislature was adopted by a popular ma-jority of about 159. The Mayor and Couneil constitute a complete board, and choose the other officers provided for by the act of incor-poration. The Council held its first meeting poration. The Council held its first meeting last night, and unanimously chose H. N. Smith, City Attorney. This appointment will give satisfaction to all, save a very few, who need not be named, in the city.

A Government exploring expedition left this

city last week, under command of Capt. Sit-greaves. The object is to explore the shortest and most practicable route from Tuni, about two hunded miles southwest of this place, to the two hunded miles southwest of this place, to the Pacific. The exploration, it is thought, has some relation to the contemplated Pacific Railroad. Mr. R. Curran, a young man connected with the topographical department here, and the projector of the best map of this Territory ever gotten up, is a fine of the party. No better could have been selected, as Curran is familiar with that kind of life as excellent tercographs. with that kind of life, an excellent topographer, as well as a man possessed of a great deal of artistic taste. He was one of the company in the unfortunate expedition of Col. Fremont, which so many poor fellows perished amid the snows of the Sierra Nevada.

P. S. Aug. 22.-Lieut. Burnsides has just arrived here from the Copper Mines, en roule to Washington, for the purpose of receiving further instructions for the Boundary Commis-sion. Bartlett and Maj. Graham have disagreed as to the line, Graham insisting that sartlett is permitting the Mexican sioner to swindle us out of a considerable tion of our fairest possessions. Graham refuses to run the line. Are we to have another quar-

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, September 22, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: Since I last wrote, I have made a rapid tour through the western section of Upper Canada lying between Hamilton, at the head of Lake ntario, and the river Detroit; bounded on the south by Lake Erie, and on the north by the foot of Lake Huron and a fertile tract of counfoot of Lake Huron and a fertile tract of country which is being rapidly settled, that extends to Georgian Bay at the head of Lake Huron.

The distance from Hamilton to Toronto is forty miles, and the trip is made in a steamer in three or four hours. This place I described in a former letter, and shall therefore pass on to Brantford, twenty-two miles distant, situated on Grand river, and which is connected with Buffalo by a steamer that were the former for the steamer that were the steamer that we have the former that we have the former that we want to the steamer that we want to the

Brantford appeared to be a very enterprising and busy place, containing some three or four thousand inhabitants. The Great Western railroad from Hamilton to Windsor, on the De-troit river, runs through Paris—a little village seven miles distant—with which it is proposed

formed, and adequate stock subscribed.

Within two or three miles of Brantford is the Mithin two or three miles of Brantford is the Mohawk village or "Institute," in which the children of the Indians are educated and are taught various trades. In this village is the first church that was erected in Western Can-ada, on the walls of which are the armorial

proved, and who live in very genteel style. I stopped three days at Woodstock, during which Sunday intervened, and had an opportunity of witnessing the rite of confirmation, which was administered to about fifty young persons of both sexes, whose ages ranged from sixteen to twenty-two or three.

Ingersol, a small village, lies twenty miles be
Ingersol, a small village, lies twenty miles be
Ingersol, a small village, lies twenty miles be
Ingersol, and the witness throughout the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th instant states to secure that the Vigilance Committee of Grayson were in the evidence of the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th instant states to secure of the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th instant states to secure of the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th instant states that the Vigilance of Grayson were of the pure of the pure of the pure of the county, and the Wytheville Republican of the 20th instant states that the Vigilance of Onmittee of Grayson were of the pure of the pure

crowded on our arrival that I proceeded in the

works on the railroad.

London, which is twenty one miles from in gersol, contains a population of six thousand souls, but does not present so busy a scene as Brantford. From this place coaches start daily for Goderich; on the east side of Lake Huron: Port Laurice, at the head of the river St. Clair. fifty miles above Detroit; Port Hanley, on the shores of Lake Erie, from whence a steamer runs to Buffalo; and to Chatham, on the river

Thames, twenty miles from its junction with Lake St. Clair, and fifty-one from Detroit.

I took the latter route, and after being detained two days on the road, owing to the dilatoriness of the postmaster at London, arrived at Chatham late at night, and on the following evening reached Detroit. Thirteen miles from London, we passed an Indian settlement, and about fifteen miles from Chatham passed the hattle ground when the battle-ground where the action was fought in 1812. in which the Indian chief Tecumseh lost his life. Here was the site of the village belonging to the Moravian Delawares, which was destroyed on this occasion, and who then re-moved to the opposite side of the river, where

they are at present.

Opposite Detroit there are two or three deadand-alive villages, forming a striking contrast
to the stir and bustle of Detroit, as is the case on the entire extent of the river. Large quantities of salmon trout, white fish, pickerel, and herring, are taken and dried here, and subse-

quently exported to Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York.

The weather was excessively hot till Saturday week, when Detroit and other places were visited with a storm of thunder, rain, and wind, which so effectually cooled the atmosphere that on the following day a fire in the stove was quite acceptable. This was followed by a northeaster, which, it appears, did considerable damage on

The distance from Hamilton to Chatham is one hundred and forty-seven miles. The land in many places did not equal the representa-tions which I had heard of its fertility, being in many places light and sandy, and occasionally wet and interspersed with marsh. It was evi-dent, however, that the road does not lie through the best settled and cultivated part of Upper Canada. Fever and ague appeared to be very prevalent throughout this section of the Prov ince, although its existence was reluctantly admitted by those with whom I conversed. This will vanish, probably, as the mines of the more cleared. Upon the whole, Upper Canada may be considered as healthy a residence as any part of the Western States, and equally productive.

WHIGS OF VIRGINIA

The Whig State Convention of Virginia, sitting at Charlottesville, last Thursday, nominated George W. Summers and Samuel Watts, as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Great unanimity of opinion

present President of the United States, by his just appreciation and faithful discharge of Ex-ecutive duty, his wisdom and skill in the management of our national affairs amidst the most embarrassing difficulties, his loyalty to the pledges of the Constitution and firmness in maintaining the laws passed by Congress for their observance, his patriotic devotion to the Federal Union, and his noble efforts to preserve it as a perpetual bond between sister States, has eminently justified the expectations

States in the furtherance of the same national policy which has so signally marked the present Administration; but they cannot support for the next Presidency any candidate whose fidelity to the Constitution and the measures of adjustment shall not be beyond all question.3

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-

This body met at Madison on the 10th of September, and appointed Timothy Burns, President. Sixty-eight delegates were in attendance. The Convention nominated D. A. I. Upham for Governor, and Timothy Burns for Lieutenant

delegates to represent the State of Wisconsin in the Baltimore National Convention. following persons were sent:

Delegates at Large.-Nelson Dewey and H C. Hobart : 1st Congressional district, John A. Bryan, of Milwaukie; 2d district, David Noggle: 3d district, John Delany.

State Electors were appointed as follows arge, Satterlee Clark and M. M. Cothren : 1st district, Philo White; 2d, Beriah Brown; 3d. Charles Billinghurst.

motion was made to postpone indefinitely, and adopt the platform of 1849, but the substitute

Resolved, That the Democracy of Wisconsin now stand where all true Democrats have stood since 1836, on the platform of principles then drawn by that pure and lamented statesman. Silas Wright, and approved by every National Democratic Convention since that day. And occupying, as our party does, this devoted position, we would, in their name, repudiate all extraneous issues and sectional tests of party faith,

The Kenosha Telegraph, under the title of "Cause and Effect," publishes the following extract from a letter of Mr. C. H. Donaldson to a

"In regard to platforms, avoid all new tests, especially that of Land Reform. Partly re-affirm the Baltimore platform, without offending our Free Soil allies—who have pledged themselves in good faith to us—as their vote will be most formidable, you may depend upon it; and we can find to make a few secrifices of the South

where so irascible a disposition is shown.

"If you could but prevent the passage
Land Reform resolutions in the State Conventi of lowa, and other portions of the West, then Walker, of Wisconsin, could be easily kept in the background, and Houston's chances greatly im-

Wisconsin have been intrusted with these in-structions, and as these individuals were promi-

coach to London, instead of stopping here, as was my original intention, and visiting the works on the railroad thinks of this vile outrage. A few weeks since it attributed the prevalence of Vigilance Committees and Lynch Law in California to the exclusion of slavery!

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

lent qualities of a young female friend of his, and closed his remarks by observing that 'she was a noble, generous-hearted lady, and one that was right here,' accompanying the last words with a gesture which bordered near the "Her reply was 'Fudge! that is half cot-

A similar remark might be made, if applied to the hearts of certain politicians who flourish

in these days; but in their cases it would be said their hearts are "all cotton." THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA Mr. Owen, American Consul at Havana who has been severely censured for his apparent indifference to the fate of the American

letter in defence. It is a lame affair, and shows that he has not energy and courage enough for his position :

prisoners in Cuba, has written the following

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES. Havana, September 16, 1851.
To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: In your weekly issue of the 28th ultime you do me the justice to object to my condem-nation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain to the satisfaction of my countrymen my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ultimo.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every im

partial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any-thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate:
I reside about four miles from this place, and

not being well on the morning of the 16th, did did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their ex cution sent forward, and that they were all being removed from the harbor where were to be placed for execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing

nere, who, it is said, called on me, came and nothing—that I should not have time to get permission to see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left m office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. Itwas but a short

President—Dr. F. Julius Lemoyne of Pennthe Governor and Captain-General, and heard

the Governor and Captain-General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do anything for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Caba, with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least The charge of indifference to the dreadful

condition of such a number of men, the bitter-est enemy I have on earth will not believe and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that

cumstances, it was not in my power either thave an interview with the prisoners, or to have done anything on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

ARREST FOR LIBEL - AN IMPORTANT

It is generally known that for some months past libellous reports have been put in circulation, affecting the reputation of Apollonia Jagiello, (now wife of Major Tochman,) a lady who There is reason to believe that the hostility of punishment of the guilty.

We copy the following from the American

Telegraph : ARREST FOR LIREL

A United States warrant was this morning issued by Justice J. L. Smith, for one Henri de Ahna, upon the following affidavit:

City and County of Washington, D. C.:

Be it remembered, that on this 29th day of September, 1851, before me, J. L. Smith, a Justice of the Peace for the city and county aforesaid, personally appeared Gaspard Tochman, Esq., late Major in the Polish army, and now a member of the United States bar, residing in the city, county, and District aforesaid, who, after being duly sworn, and according to law, says: That a certain man naning himself Henri de Ahna, who lately arrived in this country from Europe, (and represents himself to be try from Europe, (and represents himself to a native of Bavaria, and to have been a Capt or weeks circulating a most wand and materious libel against this deponent's wife, born Apol-lonia Jagiello, who, before she was married to this deponent, came to this country to seek asy-lum as a political exile, under the protection of Covernor Ujhazi, late of Hungary, and his family. The deponent further says, that the libel referred to consists of a printed paper headed "Answer of Henri de Ahna to the citizens of Washington, in regard to certain imputed slanders;" which paper, under the above heading, contains most malicious, false, and unwarrantable libellous imputation published against said Appollonia Jagiella, we wife of this deponent, in the form of an affidavit purporting to have been hade before H. C. Brownell, Justice of the Pacc of Williamsburg, in the county of Kings taste of New York, by a German naming had the form of an affidavit the principles of the principles. His peroration was something which, in our judgment, the Free-Soilers who heard it will remember after they are dead, if they do not heed it before. An old Whig, who had never before deemed it was the best, because the most effective, speech he ever listened to.

"The name of Chase' was called in different to the world in the principles of the best, because the most effective, speech he ever listened to.

dents of this District, to whom said offender. Henri de Ahna, handed personally the two copies of libel, which this deponent filed in this office with this affidavit. The deponent lastly says, that he has reason to believe, and docs really believe, that, independent of the personal jealousy and animosity connected with wilful malice, said offender Henri de Ahna, has been "We heard of a conversation which took place a few evenings since, between one of Elmira's fair daughters and a young merchant of the place, which runs as follows:

"The merchant was speaking of the excellent qualities of a young few point expects to prove during the trial of the case. He, the deponent, makes this last statement, which he believes to be true and correct, to show this magistrate that circumstance. aided and abetted in circulating said libel by a gravating the offence are in existence; that, therefore, the amount of bail should be ample and sufficient to secure the attainment of justice, as a small bail would defeat the end, and would mcourage other designing and ill-disposed individuals to harass meritorious persons by false imputations at the expense of the people of the United States. Gaspard Tochman.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 29th

day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. J. L. SMITH. J. P. [SEAL.] The warrant was served by Officer Wollard, who brought his prisoner before Justice Morsell. Edwin Morgan, Esq. appeared for the accused, and the case being submitted to the Justice, security in the sum of five hundred dollars was equired for the appearance of De Ahna before he Criminal Court at its next term. Dr. Charles H. Leiberman entered the bond as his security The amount, to say the least, is very reasonable Subsequently to the above, another warrant of like character was issued by Justice Smith, against the same, but based upon the utterance of another libel, in the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Greatest Humbug of the Day." Washington Telegraph.

He was arrested on this second suit, and will

be held to bail for his appearance; probably in a still larger amount. As Major Tochman desires simply to establish the truth and to punish the libeler, he will not institute a civil suit, but confine himself to a criminal prosecution.

BENJAMIN RAND CURTIS, of Boston, has been ominated by the President, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Levi Woodbury. So says the Republic.

THE WHIGS OF WISCONSIN have nominated L. G. Farwell and Col. Haghes an Z. Maries for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

This Convention met in Cleveland, at Kelley's Hall, on the 24th ultimo. It was called to order by Dr. W. H. Brisbane, on whose motion Samuel Lewis took the Chair temporarily, and nentioned the subject to me, when I said to B. F. Hoffman was appointed Secretary. nim that it was too late, and that I could do Messrs. Errett of Pennsylvania, Julian of Indiana, Clay of Kentucky, Davidson of Illinois, Davis of Maine, Benham of Michigan, Walston of Vermont, and Addington of New York. were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers for the Convention. A committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: Giddings and Spalding of Ohio, Errett and Giddings and Spalding of Ohio, Errett and Clark of Pennsylvania, Julian and Harding of Indiana, Eastman and Lumley of Illinois, Catell of Iowa, Stansberry and Walston of Vermont, Davis of Maine, Skinner of Connecticut, Addington of New York, Booth of Wisconsin.

The committee on nominations reported the The Committee on nominations reported the The Committee of An annual is a discrace to the Constitution, and an entire subversion of every security heretofore recognised as a protection to the lives, liberty, and property of men.

Resolved, That a law passed by the Congress of the United States authorizing (as this does) the arrest of men without process, their trial without a jury, and their condemnation without

Lewis Tappan of New York, Dr. W. H. Bris-bane of Ohio, and S. M. Booth of Wisconsin. Secretaries—B. F. Hoffman and H. F. Bray-Cassius M. Clay, being called upon, address

ed the Convention. He said the question of Slavery was not a question between North and South, but between the aristocracy of Capital, and Labor. He denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, and insisted that it should be repealed, disayowing any intention, however, to counsel violent resistance. The Despotism of Slavery was worse than that of the Russias. The following paragraphs from a report of his remarks in the True Democrat define his position in relation to parties:

"A few remarks in regard to state of parties. I have acted, as many of you know, with the Whig party. I advocated the election of Henry Clay, and, subsequently, the election of General Taylor, confiding in the promises which they made me. If there can be any blame attached to me in the matter, it is in acting so long with a party that has proved recreant to every principle of Liberty and Republicanism. The time has come when I must separate myself from that party.

"A word as to policy. We should be innocent as doves and wise as serpents. We must look for strength from the ranks of the Democratic working men of the country. It should "A few remarks in regard to state of parties.

There is reason to believe that the hostility of the representatives of Foreign Despotism has had too much to do in giving them publicity. Major Tochman, having at last obtained what he thinks sufficient proof to sustain a criminal prosecution against the parties concerned, has commenced a course of measures which, we have no doubt, will result in the exposure and punishment of the guilty.

look for strength from the ranks of the Democratic working men of the country. It should be the policy of the Government to make every man a landholder. This will be our best standing army—a standing army should consist in a distribution of property. The Whig party embrace the landed property-holders of this country; they are, and always have been, the conservatives of the country; and it is they who will, in the final struggle, join the slave interests of the South." terests of the South.

Mr. Davis addressed the Convention in a few remarks, in which he took occasion to acknowledge the services of Cassius M. Clay. The True Democrat thus notices the speeches

of Mr. Lewis and Senator Chase:

"Mr. Lewis reviewed the history of the two great Pro-Slavery parties. He demonstrated that whatever may have been, at different times and in certain localities, the Anti-Slavery proand in certain localities, the Anti-Slavery pro-fessions of the Northern section of either, both have invariably trampled on those professions by their action. He proved, likewise, that those two parties, though as fiercely at loggerheads as ever, have, to all practical intents and pur-poses, ceased to differ from each other in either their principles or their measures; and that their apparent antagonism is a sheer struggle for office and its emoluments. With no refer-ence to the name of that distinguished gentle-man and with the most courteous recognition man, and with the most courteous recognition of the purity of his motives, and the valuable aid which the exertion of his great powers has rendered to the interests of freedom, Mr. Lewis discussed, with marked plainness, "the wisdom" and the grounds of Senator Chase's recent change of position. We think he proved the one to be not "very far-seeing," and the other to be well-nigh baseless. Mr. Lewis stated, very briefly, the position of Mr. Vinton and of Governer Wood—showing that the election of either must inevitably enurs to the benefit of slavers.

he ever listened to.
"The name of 'Chase' was called in different

into jail, from which she was taken by the same personage, as claimant in behalf of his son-in-law, and by him held up to the time of the arrival of the postmaster. She is still held as a state, though anxious to secure her freedom even at a fair price.

Into jail, from which she was taken by the same personage, as claimant in behalf of his son-in-law, and by him held up to the time of the arrival of the postmaster. She is still held as a state cry out for the punishment even of the Commonwealth of Virginia until they receive their just deserts. How can Koelbel, styling himself Major of the late Hundingh field disposed to say touching his late cry out for the punishment even of garias army; but to prove that it has been circulated by said man, maining himself Henri de Ahna, he brings as witnesses Messrs. T. C. Connolly and Jaimes A. Berry, citizens and resirved as this ?—American Telegraph. man to vindicate it."

The Convention was further addressed by Mr. Stansberry of Vermont, Mr. Julian of Indiana, and Mr. Giddings.

The number of the True Democrat from which we abridge this account contains the proceedings only of the first day. Further accounts of proceedings will be published so soon

CONVENTION AT NORRISTOWN, PA. At a County Convention held at the Odd the purpose of electing Delegates to represent this county at the Cleveland Convention, on motion, Thomas Strond was chosen President, Dr. Hammer and George Wright. Vice Presidents, and Evan F. Johns, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. S. Aaron, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting. After a brief absence, the following gentlemen, Rev. S Aaron, Jonathan M Roberts, and George Wright, recommended the following resolutions, which were approved. On motion of Jonatha M. Roberts, the following gentlemen were nom-inated as delegates to the Cleveland Convention : Rev. Samuel Aaron, E. Hicks Corson, L. Corson, John A. Arnold, John Roberts

Mathew Roberts.
On motion of Wm. Beale, the proceedings to be published in the Olive Branch, Norristown Free Press, and National Era. E. F. JOHNS, Secretary

Whereas we believe that the people (whether constituting State or Nation, or composing the e arranged) are as much responsible for the evil resulting from their acts as communities, as are individuals for the wrong and injustice done by them; and whereas we believe that for any portion of such people to relieve them-selves from that responsibility, they must omit no opportunity to protest against and resist by all honorable means such action, on the part of the Government under which he may called to act, as in their estimation would result in injury to themselves or others; there-

Resolved, That taking a restrospect of the events that have transpired since the National Convention at Buffalo in 1841, we see only an Convention at Buffalo in 1841, we see only an increased argency for action on the part of those opposed to any further implication of either are State or the National Government in the damning guilt of enslaving men.

Resolved. That in the so-called compromise measures passed by the last Congress we see a settled purpose on the part of those who enacted them to extend prepagate and percentage.

ed them to extend, propagate, and perpetuate slavery, and that, too, through the instrumentality of the National Government-and that as far as they tend to those ends we will oppose them, now and always, by all justifiable me Resolved, That we will cease to agitate the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia

only with its extinction therein.

Resolved, That we will never consent to the admission of more slave States into the Union. or the acquisition of slave territory out of which

to create such States.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law passed by the last Congress, and sanctioned by President Fillmore, as a desecration of the National statute books and a libel upon the name of law-and that we regard its enactment as a violation of the Constitution, and an

the privilege of an appeal, is a disgrace to the American people, which can only be wiped MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star a Candles, 33 Water street, between Manufacturer and Candles, 34 Water street, between Manufacturer and Candles, 35 Water street, between Manufacturer and Candles, 35 Water street, between Water and Candles, 35 Water street, between and that our unceasing efforts will be exerted

Resolved, That we believe in a higher law than the one in question, and that we will never hositate to obey the one and violate the other, whenever the homeless fugitive shall ask for shelter, food, or raiment, at our hands.

Resolved, That we cannot sufficiently exprour abhorrence at the attempt made by the passing that law to stifle, by a tyranni by a tyrannical exercise of power, the best instincts of our natures, and that language falls us in expressing our detestation of that enactment

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO .-- A very destruc tember 26th. The whole of the section of the city known as the Hooks, together with several squares north, between the Niagara Falls Railroad and the Lake, are in asles. The flames are still rapidly spreading, and the wind blows a gale from the south, rendering the exertions of the firemen almost powerless. The damage is already very great, and there is no telling when the fire will be checked.

Friday, September 26-1 P. M .- That por-Friday, September 26—1 P. M.—That portion of the city extending along down between the Canal and the Terrace is entirely destroyed. Thousands of poor people are rendered houseless, and millions of property has been consumed. An area of no less than ten acres has been burned over. The flames have just been checked, though the wind is still blowing a perfect gale from the south. One dead body l taken from the ruins, and a fireman is seriously

"VIOLATING THE COMPROMISE MEASURES." The Fugitive Slave Law is one of the noted "Compromise measures" of the last Congress. An attorney at Shawneetown plead this law in behalf of his client, a runaway negro, and the Judge discharged the slave accordingly. The Democratic paper at Shawneetown now charges the attorney with "violating the Compromise measures!" The editor thinks it a good law when it holds the negro, but very bad when it lets him go.—Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.

op.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of New York, on the 26th September, elected Rev. Dr. Creighton Bishop, on the 8th ballot. Of the cherical votes, 91 were necessary to a choice, and Creighton received 105. Of the lay votes, 85 were necessary, and Creighton received 87, Wainwright 77, scattering 2. Creighton was

MORE RAILROAD. Three Fast Lines to Philadelphia, Daily, (except Sundays) FARE IN EACH, THREE DOLLARS.

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Died at his residence near Lafayette, Indiana, on the 7th of August, William Cunningham, in the 624 year of his ago.

Brother Cunningham was born in Augusta counts irginia, of pious parents, whose religious instrucsion, when about twenty-one years of age, at which time he united with the Preshyterian church, of which ill the time of his death he continued an exemplary, beloved, and a faithful member.

Honorable in his dealings as a man of business faithful in his friendships, affectionate and devoted as a husband and a father, realous and untiring in his duties as a Christian, his memory will long be cher-ished by those who knew him, and mear by those who knew him box.

The illness which took him to his long h

njon him suddenly and without warning, but he died like one who felt a consciousness that his work was done. He sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Truly, the memory of the just is blessed.

memory of the just is blessed.

In him the stars has lost an earnest friend, community an honorable citizen, and the church a faithful, praying member. But who can describe the loss susrained by his family. Here the blow falls heavies May the God of all confort and consulation sustant them under it, and enable them to say, "The Lord gave, the Lord taketh away, and ble sed be the name of the Lord." [Presbyterian, please copy.] Lafayette, August 25, 1851.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL.

A Convention of the friends of Freedom in this county will be held at the Court House in Rockford. a Wednesday, October 15th.

Messrs. St. Clair, Kelsey, Henry Bibb, and othe eakers from abroad, are expected to be present. A

full and highly interesting meeting is anticipated.

Per order of the County Committee. Rockford, Ill., Sept. 21, 1851.

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Among the inventions of modern science, few confer, greater benefit on the community than that contribution of chemistry to the healing art, known as Ayer's Cherry Pretoral. In our advertising columns may be found the evi-dence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confi dence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the throat and lungs.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

I AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and but them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if sutherized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

If Suspended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in Additional Company of the claim of the control of the cont

SHATTUCK HARTWELL, A TTORNEY and Counseller at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Dee's for Kentucky and Massachusetts Office on north side of Third street, near Wain, condoor east of Franklin Bank, Unclimati, O. Sept. 25

A. M. GANGEWER. Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D C.

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,
A TPENDS to claims for Pensions, Bonnty Land, Extra
Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the sectlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References—Hon. S. P. Chase Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmott,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconstin, Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancweter, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
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The National-Era and other periodicals are kept for sale Peb. 13—1yg

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. 1945.

NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

THE Sinfuiness of Staveholding shown by appears to the Gospel in Kentucky. 35 pp. 12nd. Printed by John G. Fee, Milnister of the Gospel in Kentucky. 35 pp. 12nd. Printed by John Street, New York. Three dollars per hundred, and six cents single copy. This pamphlet has just issued from the press, and tile intended, we understand, to give it a wide circulation in Kentucky and cleawhere. We have been as sured by a gentleman who has resided in Kentucky that Mr. Fee's writings are held in high estimation, and are eagerly sought after, especially by the great body of the people. When it is considered that it has been claimed by many influential persons in that State that slavery is not sinful in itself, a well-written argument drawn from ressou and Scripture to the contrary cannot be considered unnecessary. This pamphlet is well printed, and is well adapted to general circulation both in alway and free States for these are some even here, ministers and laymen, who deny the sinfulines of slavery is all cases. We trust the friends of Freedom will send their orders, and sid in the wide circulation of this seasonable and able essay. If sent through the mail, the new law requires the postage to be prepaid. It will be two ceuts a copy for 500 miles, and four cents for an distances beyond that.

THE SOUTH BEND CASE.

A PAMPHLET of 24 pp. has just been published, entitled NEW PAMPHLET BY REV. JOHN G. FEE.

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